

COOPER EXTENDED A HEARTY RECEPTION

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

him, he vested the supreme executive authority.

In stating my position two years ago, I stated that there were three essential qualifications to be considered in reference to every candidate for public office: 1st. Is he competent? 2nd. Is he worthy? and 3rd. Will he be faithful? It is by these three standards that I would be measured, and I trust that during the campaign upon which we enter today, it will be the controlling purpose of each and every candidate to be measured solely upon the basis of his fitness for public service. It is no tiny purpose or desire to undertake to show the unfitness of any man. I believe in a campaign free from personalities, one in which the discussion before the public shall have reference to questions of importance to the people of this state.

The most important question before the people of this state today, and the one which must continue to be of most importance if we are to go forward in our material development, is the matter of providing adequate educational facilities. I name this as most important because in a proper solution of this will be found the solution of all other troubles.

Providing adequate education, we increase the production of labor and the soil, and we provide a safe guard against lawlessness. By a proper education of the people, we settle the matter of social and moral reform. I believe it to be the duty of the state of South Carolina to make provision for the development of our educational system until the high schools which are now being established in every nook and corner of the state, shall furnish an education equivalent to what is now being provided in the first two years of college work.

This is of tremendous importance for the reason that ninety per cent of the white children of South Carolina will receive all the education which they can ever have in the school nearest to their home. The colleges, both state and denominational, could not accommodate more than ten per cent, if all should apply. I believe that there should be closer unity, and more intimate contact between our schools and colleges.

In other words, our educational system should be so organized that when a boy or girl shall complete the course of study provided in our primary schools, and enter any of the colleges, the college work should be a continuation of the work already commenced in the primary schools. We have in Clemson college an institution which is already doing a great work, but its usefulness to the people of the state can be greatly enhanced if we would begin to teach agriculture in all of the preparatory schools. I attach great importance to this phase of our education for the reason that we are, and must continue to be, an agricultural people. As you develop our agriculture, you promote our material prosperity; as you increase the production of the soil, you increase the volume of our wealth.

Our legislature has already taken favorable action along this line and I trust that we shall not turn backward. I would not say or do one thing which would, in any degree, embarrass or hinder the work of our state colleges and universities, but I believe it to be wrong for these institutions to grant free scholarships and free tuition. I believe a decidedly better plan is for the state to provide a fund from which loans can be made worthy boys and girls, which will enable them to complete a course in any of the colleges of the state. This loan could be made without interest and could be paid back by the student who gets the benefit of it, and then relent to any other. It is impossible to go into all of the details of this plan, but I believe it can be worked out successfully. It may be said that the state owes every one an education and that free tuition in all the schools and colleges should be granted to all. I frankly admit that there is force in this position, but it is a condition, and not a theory, which confronts us. The fact is that no more than five per cent of the children who could enter college can ever participate in this provision. It may be said that we would have difficulty in collecting these loans. I can not think favorably of this view. I believe that any boy or girl who is desirous of completing a college course, and who signs an obligation to the state, agreeing to pay back the money necessary to complete his education, will regard it as a debt of honor. If the colleges are not furnishing an education which will enable

one who has taken the course, so to increase his earning capacity as to be able to repay the loan without any hardship, then there is something wrong with our education. And, if, on the other hand, the colleges are not turning out boys and girls who would regard a debt of this kind as being one which must be paid, there is something radically wrong with the work of such institutions. It is immaterial to me how this fund should be managed, who should handle it, etc. We now have a state board of education. Provision could be made for them to pass upon applications and grant loans, or the governor, comptroller and state treasurer might do so, or the presidents of the different state colleges might be authorized to handle it. This is a matter of detail which can easily be worked out. Now, my friends, I hope that no one will say that I am opposed to higher education by the state. This is the settled policy. It is not an open question. The state is committed to it and my desire is to see these institutions so managed as to increase their effectiveness and enlarge their fields, and at the same time, so administer it as to give equal advantages and opportunities to all. I make no charge against any one, I do not criticize any one, but it is a notorious fact that in all the state colleges and universities of today many students are enjoying free scholarships and free tuition who are simply able to pay, without the necessity of borrowing money. If they did pay, it would increase the revenue of the colleges, and would enable them to do more and better work, and also enable the state to assist others who are unable to pay by the plan which I have suggested.

I have already given out a statement to the press in reference to the state warehouse system and the fire insurance situation. The matter of marketing our agricultural products is one of importance. I believe that the state should provide a system of warehouses and such regulation of warehouses as will enable the farmer to market his products to the best advantage, and to enable him where necessary to borrow money on cotton warehouse receipts at the lowest rate of interest.

The regional reserve banking law enacted by congress is one of the best pieces of legislation enacted by any legislative body within fifty years. With the enactment of a rural credits law and the operation of the regional reserve banking system, and the development of our agricultural interests as I have already indicated there is no reason why any man who is to spend his life on the farm, should not own his own home and cultivate his own land.

Fire insurance as I stated some time ago, is not only desirable in our business life, but it is a necessity and I believe that some plan can be devised by which the interest of the policy holders can be protected and at the same time not drive out the fire insurance companies. These companies are in the business to make money, and they will operate in any field which is attractive to them. It seems to me that a rating board similar to the law now in operation in Texas, adjustment of this matter. The state can not afford to surrender its right to regulate any business in which the public is vitally interested, but the state does not desire more than even and exact justice between all parties concerned. I am sure there is some common ground on which we can meet and solve this difficulty.

Now my fellow citizens, in conclusion, it is the duty of the governor to see that the laws are enforced. I have not changed my position one iota in reference to his matter. Two years ago, I stated repeatedly that this was one of the important questions. I know, and you know, that no people can ever become a great people, that no government can go forward in its material development, unless the people who compose the government shall enjoy the equal protection of the law. I believe there should be one measure of punishment to the rich and poor alike. I do not believe that any man should be permitted to purchase immunity from violated law when the violation is a result of deliberation and design. In other words, when any person deliberately and designedly goes to work to violate the laws of the state, he should know that if apprehended, he shall suffer the penalty which the law prescribes, and you will never be able to convince the man without means and without influential friends that the law is impartially administered so long as he, when convicted of the violation of the law, takes his time upon the chancery or penitentiary, while his more fortunate friends, who may have money or influential friends, are able to get off with the law by paying so much in cash, and go untroubled of justice.

If you see fit to elect me governor of this state, I shall go into the office unimpaired by any promise, expressed or implied, to any individual or to any class of individuals. I shall enter upon the discharge of the duties of this office with a single purpose: to serve all the people of the state to the very best of my ability with a desire to promote the peace and prosperity of all. I believe that I shall have the honor of being governor of the state, but as much as I desire this honor, I will not have it unless I come to it in such a way as to leave me free to discharge the duties and meet the responsibilities of the position without undue and undue influence. I am not influenced by any money or influence with any one or any interest.

GERMAN BANKER CAUGHT ON LINE

Arrested for Violation Neutrality Laws As He Tried to Enter Mexico

El Paso, June 20.—Fred Griego, a German banker of Mexico, was detained by department of justice agents here today, but later released and the facts connected with his case sent to Washington. Griego is said to have been held on a charge of violating the United States' neutrality laws and was taken into custody last night as he attempted to cross into Mexico. While secrecy is maintained regarding the exact nature of the allegations against him, it was said his detention was due to the outcome of reports regarding the spread of anti-American propaganda in Mexico.

CIVIL SERVICE MEN PROTECTED

Government Clerks Can Return to Jobs When War Over—May Provide Pay

(By Associated Press.) Washington, June 20.—The civil service commission ruled today that civil service employees will not lose their positions through the absence of less than a year for military service. It was announced that where an absence for more than a year is necessary the commission would recommend their re-instatement by the president.

SAN YGNACIO LONG UNEASY.

Threatened by Luis de la Rosa, the Bandit Leader, for Weeks. San Ygnacio, where the latest raid by Mexican bandits took place, with a population of 300, is on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, about thirty-five miles south of Laredo and about forty-five miles north of Fort Ringgold, near Rio Grande city. Laredo is the nearest railroad station.

The town is a supply point for farmers and ranchmen in a remote region of Zapata county.

San Ygnacio and also Zapata, the county seat of Zapata county, had been threatened for weeks by Luis de la Rosa, the bandit leader of the states of Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon. These towns are opposite the state of Tamaulipas. There is a ford at San Ygnacio, but the Rio Grande in that region is not fordable at this season of the year.

The last important raid on the Big Bend region at Glen Springs took place the first week in May, when a band of Mexican bandits descended upon the night encampment of a small body of United States troops. In the fight that followed four Americans were slain.

Since that raid a few minor forays have kept the guardians of American soil busy in the Big Bend country.

PLAN TO RAISE BREAD PRICE.

Bakers May Appropriately \$200,000 For Publicity Campaign.

The price of bread is to be increased throughout the country, President Burns of the National Master Bakers' association told the annual convention of the bakers at Chicago. President Burns advocated the raising of a fund of \$200,000 for educating the public to the necessity of increasing bread prices.

In his address to the convention President Burns said the prices must be increased because flour and every thing used by bakers had increased from 20 to 60 per cent since the last increase in bread prices.

German Repulsed.

Paris, June 20.—Three German attacks last night on the French north-west of 1241 531 were repulsed says the war office. German bombardment heavy in the neighborhood of Yvetot, Chantilly and Chantilly.

British Losses for Week Ended.

London, June 20.—The casualty list for the past week contains the names of 625 officers and men who were killed and 1,125 men who were wounded.

German Warships.

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MATHEMATICIANS MARVEL AT UNIQUE ARITHMETIC

Book Written by Georgian's Great-Great-Grandfather.

Atlanta, Ga., June 20.—Charles A. Walker, who lives near Ty Ty, Ga., has an unique volume in the shape of an arithmetic, written by his great-great-grandfather on his mother's side, Archibald Colquhoun, in 1825.

The book is entirely in manuscript and the writing is perfectly legible, despite its age. Mr. Colquhoun (whose name shows from which the surname of Calhoun is derived) did the work at night after the labor of the day was over and evidently devoted several years to its completion. Mr. Walker says the book is the wonder of mathematicians who have seen it.

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DRUGS EXCITE YOUR KIDNEYS, USE SALTS

If Your Back Hurts or Bladder Bothers, Drink Lots of Water

When your kidneys hurt and your back feels sore, don't get scared and proceed to load your stomach with a lot of drugs that excite the kidneys and irritate the entire urinary tract. Keep your kidneys clean like you keep the bowels clean, by flushing them with a mild, harmless, salts which remove the body's urinous waste and stimulates them to their normal activity. The function of the kidneys is to filter the blood. In 24 hours they strain from it 500 grains of acid and waste, so we can readily understand the vital importance of keeping the kidneys active.

Drink lots of water—you can't drink too much; also get from any pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast each morning, for a few days and your kidneys will act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate clogged kidneys; also to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep their kidneys clean and active. Try this, also keep up the water drinking, and no doubt you will wonder what became of your kidney trouble and backache.



Here he is—good old PEPSI-Cola! The most successful "thirst-killer" that ever was. Never was a thirst, not even one of those dry, "cottony," mid-summer thirsts that had a chance with a PEPSI-Cola. It just goes like lightning when this tall, tinkly, "ice-berg" glass of PEPSI-Cola heaves in sight.

Try it—just see how refreshing and invigorating a drink can be. And don't be selfish—have the grocer deliver a case home so the kiddies can enjoy it, too.

Bottled only with distilled water. Crowns good for handsome premiums, or 25c per 150 for old Pepsi-Cola crowns.

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